

from its commencement, our word of cheering support or sympathy was never withheld; and when at last the local dissensions which arose amongst the conductors had thrown the whole project into almost hopeless confusion, we deeply regretted those untoward occurrences. On this last phase of the question we need not dwell much longer. Everybody knows that two parties, holding different views, and we fear actuated by different interests, originated among the managers,—that party meetings were held,—and that party elections followed, in which prudence must have given way to impulse, and public consideration to private feeling. One of these parties adhered to the views of the President, while the other, possessing themselves of some of the rolling stock on the premises, appear to have adopted the leadership of the Secretary.

We firmly believe that the time is coming when the St. Andrews Railroad will be amalgamated with others of a similar tendency, and receive its due meed of encouragement from the country and the Government. The circumstances which have arisen to prevent the Jackson Company from making heavy profits out of their Contract, prohibits them from any further interference; and now, may we not all—our Charlotte friends included—energetically, yet respectfully press upon our new Government the pretended advice of the Cornish clergyman under far different circumstances, "LET US ALL START FAIR." In the mean time, let us be prudent and patient. Our men are men of progress and will leave nothing undone within the range of the circumstances of the province. The silly opposition which is at present organized, can do but little harm, as it is purely personal; but however long or short the present members of the Executive may be permitted to retain their places the policy which they enunciate must be carried with some further measures of local general interest. Our Constitution, thank Heaven, is not written, and our progress shall be onward, with experience of the past and hope for the future.

**THE CROPS.**—At the commencement of the month of July the prospects of good crops were gloomy in the extreme, but the late warm weather, and the genial showers that fell from time to time during the month have had a most happy effect. Grain crops promise to be abundant. Potatoes, in appearance, are all that could be looked for—several loads of very fine looking ones of the present crop were in market this week, and readily sold for 5s. per bushel. Corn promises well. Hay is abundant, yielding more than an average crop. A favorable harvesting season will necessarily reduce the very high prices that have been charged for provisions during the present season.

We have been requested to state that the Carleton Grammar School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 14th inst. Parents wishing to place their children under the care of Mr. McCoy had better commence with the beginning of the term. His qualifications are too well known to require any recommendation from us.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Thomas George Johnston, of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach in the Baptist Chapel to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The cost of a message by electric telegraph between the Crimea and London is said to be £120.

**MELANCHOLY.**—Edward Gordon, son of Mr. V. A. Hartley, of the Upper Village, went on Thursday last with two other little boys to bath in the St. John when venturing in too far he was unfortunately drowned. He was eight years of age. The other boys got frightened, and ran home without making any alarm. A Coroner's Inquest was held and returned a verdict accordingly.

**FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.**

**THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF—ADDITIONAL DETAILS.**—The following are some of the circumstances related by the London Times correspondent in regard to this unfortunate affair:—

The fire which we opened on Sunday morning preliminary to the assault was marked by great energy, weight and destructiveness. In the first relief the Quarry Battery, commanded by Major Strange, threw no less than 300 eight inch shells into the Redan, which is only four yards distant and the place must have been nearly cleared by the incessant storm of iron splinters which flew through it. So near are the works that fragments of our thirteen-inch shells fly back from the Redan into the Quarry Battery, and on some occasions our men have been injured by the splinters of their own shells, which have radiated from the inside of the Russian batteries. Throughout Sunday our artillery fired 12,000 rounds of the heaviest ordnance into the enemy's lines, and on the following day we fired 11,964 rounds of shot and shell. The Russian fire was weak and wild.—Although they kept many masked, and one eight-gun battery on the left flanks of the Redan were silent, and were left comparatively unnoticed by our artillery-men. The only damage they did by

all their fire throughout the whole of Sunday was the demolition of the wheel of a gun-carriage.—Had the three hours' cannonading and bombardment which Lord Raglan decided on administering to the Russian batteries before we assaulted been delivered to them, it is probable that we should have found but a small body of troops prepared to receive us at the parapets—and it must be esteemed a very unfortunate circumstance that his lordship was induced to abandon his intention in deference to the wishes of Gen. Pelissier. Gen. Pelissier, in requesting the English General to change the original plan of attack and to forestall the hour which was at first agreed upon, is not stated to have assigned any specific reason for the alteration, but it is reported that he wished to anticipate the enemy, who were about, as he was informed, to make an assault on the Mamelon. He felt, too, that the masses of French whom he had prepared could not be concealed from the Russians for any length of time, and that they would soon be revealed by the noise which always attends the movements of large bodies of men.—It would, indeed, have been impossible to conceal the fact of the accumulation of so many battalions close to the Malakoff, and their presence would have been indicated certainly as soon as dawn, and probably earlier.

The Russian column, which is said to have issued from the Malakoff just before our assault, to attack the Mamelon, was certainly so small that it was, according to some, merely intended as a feint to draw out the French and lead them to the assault, for which the enemy were only too well prepared. A deserter who came in declared that the garrison had been expecting an attack ever since the termination of the third bombardment, and that the allies got the Quarries and the Mamelon, because the bulk of the Russians were concentrating in the Redan and Malakoff, which they thought we would attack as soon as we had seized these out-works. Heavy columns of infantry have been marched up every night, according to his statement, to the rear of the batteries as soon as our fire had ceased, and withdrawn soon after daybreak.

**WOUNDED RUSSIANS.**—The St. Petersburg Naval Magazine publishes a report from Dr Peragoff chief army surgeon at Sebastopol, in which it is said that never in the history of surgery were such frightful wounds known as those which came under the treatment of the Russian surgeons during the bombardment which commenced April 9th and caused by the 65 pounder shot and 200 pound shell of the besiegers. On the 9th, beside small operations of surgery, three hundred amputations were performed in only three of the operating rooms. In the chief depot of wounded ten surgeons were continuously occupied, and a large assembly room was four times successively filled with wounded.

**RUSSIAN DESIGNS IN THE EAST.**—A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from St. Petersburg, observes:—"The peaceable and bloodless conquest of the extensive territory to the north of the river Amur—a territory equal in size to the whole area of Germany—is now officially confirmed by the Irkuzk correspondent of the Northern Bee, and is considered as an event of great importance for the future; for, though at the present moment there exists only one solitary 'winter house,' there are two most excellent harbours, capable of becoming when fortified, what Sebastopol is now in the Black Sea with reference to Turkey, as it will give Russia the command of the Sea of Japan, and open the door for the aggressive spirit of the Muscovite to pick a quarrel with, and finally subjugate, the vast empire of Japan, and possibly China."

It appears from some inquiries which have been made in Parliament, that Lord John Russell favored the Austrian peace proposition, the entertainment of which by M. Drouyn De L'Huys cost him his place in the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon. This fact has heretofore been studiously concealed. A motion of inquiry was introduced by Mr. Gibson, who alleged that if Lord John Russell thought peace ought to have been made, it was his duty not to have concealed his opinion from the nation, and to have relinquished his seat in the Cabinet whose views he found to differ from his own. Lord John defended himself on the consideration of the injury which the nation had already suffered from the frequent changes in the ministry, and that his difference from his colleagues in this matter did not at all impair his harmony of action with them on general matters and on the affairs of his own particular department.—The discussion was quite animated, but the subject was dropped without action.

The Zeitung Militarisch has the following remarks upon the late events in the Crimea:—"If the allies should succeed in holding fast the district bordering on the right bank of the Tchernaya, as well as other positions they have won before Sebastopol, they still will have gained very little, as the real difficulties of an offensive campaign against the hilly country which lies between the Tchernaya and the Belbek begin some two miles and a half further to the north. Those hills have been fortified by all the means which the resources of fortification could supply, and yet it is here and not by Simpheropol, where but few Russian troops now remain, that the key to Sebastopol must be sought.

Results more important are likely to follow the late operations in the Sea of Azoff, though the Western powers would do wisely not to place their expectations too high."

**AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.**—A letter from Sebastopol relates the following incident:—

In the attack on the Mamelon fort on the 7th, two soldiers belonging to the third Zouaves got the start of the others, and leaped into the first of the three ditches. The return of the Russians to recover the place did not allow them to escape in time, and they had nothing for it but pretend to be dead. They accordingly waited motionless for twenty-four hours, expecting every hour that an armistice would take place for burying the dead. Their expectations were not disappointed, and great was the astonishment of the first body of the French which approached to administer the last sad rites of the soldier, suddenly to behold the resurrection of their two countrymen from amidst the slain and wounded, and to receive their joyous salutations."

**English News.**

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

Via St. John.

[Reported for the Sentinel.]

**ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."**

**WAR.**—The general view of the war at home and abroad is not very encouraging—partial successes before Sebastopol have however raised the drooping spirits of the army,

Pelissier whose character suffered much after the repulse of June 18th, is regaining confidence. From the strength of the French works now close advanced to Malakoff, there is every probability of its capture.

A despatch is published from General Simpson, giving an account of the embarkation of Lord Raglan's body for England. Pelissier placed the garland of *Immortelles* on the coffin, and French troops formed an avenue of men from the Camp to the Sea, 6 miles. General Simpson is confirmed in his command.

Latest Despatches are the following, July 16th, 11 P. M.—Pelissier telegraphs,—"The enemy who have for some days vainly endeavoured to storm our left approaches in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed by the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps—three times the Russians threw themselves upon the trenches, and after each attempt were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 18th.—Simpson telegraphs,—"Sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only casualties on the side of the British."

The Paris Patrie says,—"According to news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night against the Batteries of Careening Bay and were vigorously repulsed.—Letters say that Russian ships begin to suffer from French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters say that rations of shipping are reduced one half.

British General Eyre has had his leg amputated.—General John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword. It is confirmed that Russians have received considerable reinforcements.

Another expedition fitting out in the Black Sea—destination unknown.

ASTA.—Reliable accounts of June 23d, state that the Russian army under General Marrianeoff had invested Kars.—Russians number 30,000, Turks 15,000.—Russians bringing siege guns from Gurni—the situation of the Turks is critical.

The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionately reduced.

Nine ships in the Baltic were reconnoitering approaches to the Abo.

Russian Official Journal of Helsinki complains July 3d, that six English boats came into the small harbour of Rauma, district of Abo, under a

false pretext of flag of truce, and plundered the shipping until fired upon.

Austrians will continue to hold the Principalities until peace be restored. It is stated in Vienna that a better understanding now exists between Austrian and Prussian Cabinets. There is also a rumour but scarcely creditable, that the Allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia.—England and France to share contingent advantages.

BRITAIN.—Roebuck's motion was thrown out by a majority of 107.—Palmerston's administration has thus a new lease of life.—Committee has been investigating Police outrages in the recent Hyde Park riots.

Doctor Annot, Napoleon's first Physician at St. Helena, is dead.

SPAIN.—Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled by indemnity of 1,000,000 reals.

GERMANY.—Captain Merryman of the English Bark Undire, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian *Statie*. He refused to show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburgh and deliver his cargo.

RUSSIA.—A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette, repeats that marked differences have arisen between the Czar Alexander and his brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is to act a mediator.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour in fair demand at full prices: Indian Corn totally neglected.—Provisions, Beef and Pork very dull. Ashes in good demand—Sugar, very firm. Coffee, firm. Rice, continues flat. Discounts currently offered at 3 per cent.—Gold exports continued.—Consols closed at 90 7/8 to 91. Bullion increased £155,000 sterling.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

FROM ST. JOHN.—JULY 30th.

**FIRES.**—A most destructive fire occurred yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, by which a number of large wooden buildings facing on the west side of Water street, near the Fish Market, together with the other buildings on Merritt's wharf, and the schooner Groveland lying alongside, were completely demolished.

The wharf was also considerably injured. The loss occasioned by this fire must be very great.—We did not learn how it originated.

Several persons were injured by parts of the buildings falling on them, and a man fell over the wharf behind the Fish Market, and was also somewhat hurt.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, another fire occurred in the Maine hospital, which was subdued before much damage was done.

The buildings of any importance which were burnt are Meritt's, Disbrow's, McMoran's and Dunn's store, Wood's Tallow-Chandlery, and a number of shanties, in all about 18 buildings.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Nash for the following piece of interesting intelligence, received by Telegraph.

**SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—A Cable has been successfully submerged at Cape Rouge about 7 miles above Quebec. This now forms the permanent connecting link between Quebec and all places on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. Hitherto messages had to be ferried across at Point Levi. The submersion took place under the superintendance of T. D. Purkis and James McNider, Esqrs.

The Cable is constructed of two copper-wires separately insulated with Gutta Percha, overlaid with the best tarred rope, the whole covered with 12 Strands of No. 9 wire, wound spirally. It was manufactured by Messrs. W. S. Newall & Co., Gateshead, England. The cost of the Cable was £375, and its weight is 6500 lbs. Length one mile.

In New York on Sunday, the thermometer indicated 96°.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

An unfailing Remedy for all disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Oliver Thompson, of Kingston, C. W. was certainly in a most deplorable state of health ten weeks ago; his lungs, so the doctors told him, were completely gone, his chest, and in fact his body generally, had scarcely an atom of flesh on it, so thin had he become. In addition to this, he had a cough which completely shook him to pieces (these are his own words); he has just informed Professor Holloway, that all these complaints have been removed by Holloway's pills, after he had used them for seven weeks and two days, and he now feels better than ever he did in his life. These Pills will readily remove all diseases of the stomach and bowels.